

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BANGALORE.

Dated 19th August 1930.

The undermentioned Press Communique of the Controller of the Currency is published for general information.

S. SHAMANNA,
Comptroller.

PRESS COMMUNIQUE.

NEW PATTERN FIFTY-RUPEE NOTE.

In pursuance of their policy of remodelling their currency note issues, the Government of India propose to introduce shortly a new pattern fifty-rupee note. The general appearance of the new note is entirely different from that of the existing fifty-rupee note and bears more resemblance to the hundred-rupee note now in circulation. A detailed description of the new note is given below for the information of the public:—

Size.—The note is $6\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ " wide or one quarter of an inch greater in each dimension than the Rs. 10 note.

Design.—The main feature of the colour scheme of the note is the imposition of the principal design, the head of His Majesty the King Emperor, and the legend in a blue purple, upon a border of red purple. These are further protected by an intricate rainbow printing in buff and warm and cold greens.

Front.—On the front the head of His Majesty the King Emperor with Crown and Orders appears within an oval on the right of the note and his portrait in watermark within a similar oval on the left, free of printing. The legend setting forth the promise to pay and the amount of the note appears in the centre on an intricately interwoven rosette composed in the main of the red purple of the border and the cold green of the rainbow print above is a tablet with the words "The Government of India" in large letters and below is the signature of the Controller of the Currency.

Back.—The back of the note is printed in a single colour, mauve, with the value in English and eight vernaculars with two similar ovals corresponding with the oval frames on the front.

Watermark.—The watermark in the paper consists of a portrait of His Majesty the King Emperor in a clear oval on the left of the note and the words "Government of India" in relief in the lower half of the centre of the note.

2. Notes of the new pattern will be issued from the Currency Offices in India from the 15th August 1930. Fifty-rupee notes of the old pattern will continue to be legal tender on the introduction of the new pattern note.

THE TREASURY;
Calcutta, the 15th July 1930.

J. B. TAYLOR,
Controller of the Currency.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, BANGALORE.

No. 53—S. B., dated 16th August 1930.

To
All Deputy Commissioners,
and Treasury Officers.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that Government have ordered that depositors in the Mysore Government Savings Bank intending to withdraw from their account for subscribing to either issue of the New Loans will, as a special case, be allowed interest at $(3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) per annum for the broken period of the month up to the date of such subscription. Such interest will be added to their accounts when the Savings Bank annual interests is allowed. This concession may be made known to depositors desiring to invest in the New Loans.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

No. 58—S. B. dated 18th August 1930.

To,
All Treasury Officers.

MYSORE GOVERNMENT LOANS 1930.

Conversion of Mysore Government 5-year 5 per cent Fixed Deposit.

Sir,

In continuation of this office circular letter No. 312—S. L. dated 11th August 1930, and to give facilities to persons holding Mysore Government 5-year 5 per cent Fixed Deposits who are desirous of investing only a portion of Deposits in the New Mysore Government Loan, I have the honour to issue the following supplementary instructions for your guidance. The Fixed Deposit receipt presented by the party has to be duly discharged and a note made thereon that it is subscribed for the New Loan in part and so it is sub-divided into two receipts as under:—

No.	for
No.	for

Two separate receipts should be newly issued respectively for the amount to be transferred to the New Loan and the amount to be continued as a Fixed Deposit. The cancellation of the original entry will be noted in the receipt and repayment registers and the new receipts will be entered in the receipt register on the date of transaction. In these receipts and the corresponding entry in the receipt register the circumstances of the issue of the fresh receipts and the fact that they bear interest from the date of the original receipts and that interest ceases five years subsequent to that date should be noted. The columns on the back of the receipts relating to payment of interest already paid should be cancelled. Thereafter the receipt intended for subscription to the New Loan will be dealt with in accordance with Paras 9 and 10 of the circular referred to above. The other item will be dealt with as an ordinary item of Fixed Deposit.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
S. SHAMANNA,
Comptroller.

**OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN MYSORE,
BANGALORE.**

Notification No. 21, dated 21st August 1930.

There are at present 4 Government Adikarnataka Free Boarding Homes for Middle School pupils at Mysore, Tumkur, Hassan and Chikmagalur with a strength of 225, 75, 60 and 50 respectively, besides a free Government Hostel for High School students with a strength of 154 boarders and a free Government Adikarnataka Boarding Middle School for girls with a strength of 30 at Bangalore.

A number of representations have been received from the Adikarnatakas for the establishment of Government free boarding homes at District Headquarters where there are none at present. Similar representations have also been received from important Adikarnataka centres such as Malvalli, Hanuvadi, Doddballapur, etc. It is found not possible to comply with the demand made from every quarter for free Government Boarding Homes, owing to the prohibitive cost of their maintenance. But considering the great rush for admission to the Government Boarding Homes and also the fact that there would be increasing demand for the present type of boarding homes with the increase in the number of Adikarnataka children in Middle Schools, Government, with a view to encourage the starting of aided hostels to meet the growing need of the community for hostels, have been pleased to sanction in their order No. D. 13690-91—Edn. 834-28-2, dated 27th June 1929, in the case of private hostels for Adikarnatakas, the grant of one half of the boarding charges subject to a maximum of Rs. 3 per mensem per boarder in addition to the other concessions under the Grant-in-aid rules in force which are (1) the full cost of establishment and (2) rent: (the "establishment" includes Warden, cook, waterman, peon and sweeper where these are found necessary).

It is hoped that the Adikarnataka public at large and the leaders of the community in particular will take full advantage of the concessions offered by Government by starting private hostels at important centres, where, such of the students of the community as do not get admission to the Government hostels for lack of accommodation in them, may have the benefit of hostel life and its advantages at comparatively very low cost. It should be remembered in this connection that most of the Adikarnataka boys are likely to get scholarships in which case, it would not be a hardship for the boys to pay towards a part of their boarding charges.

The Inspecting Officers of the Department have been requested to render all possible help to individuals or organisations that come forward to start aided Adikarnataka Hostels.

A. R. WARD